THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ... DARLY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Fundames to Ferrigin Countries added.
THE RUN, New York city.

Amending the Iniquity.

The definite announcement that the Finance Committee of the Senate will so amend the income tax sections of the Tariff bill as to exempt certain societies, follows closely upon this report in the New York Times of vesterday:

"Wasnington, June 12.—The latest rumor is that a effort will be made to change the income tax to the end that Mr. Hitz may oppose it no longer. It is not lakely that any such move is contemplated. If Mr. Mrtz's utterances are to be believed, he is opposed to an income tax in any form, and it would be a waste o

time to try te placate him." That is doubtless true. The humbug which would try to shave down the number of people who now stand to be taxed on their incomes so that they would be so few that their protests couldn't be heard, would leave the obnoxious socialism of the income tax principle as bare and for Democrats as indefensible as ever. Senator Hill is no eneaking compromiser on a question so fundamental.

In his speech upon this topic before the Senate Mr. HILL pointed out the true Democratic course in a way equivalent to a declaration that he would never leave it:

"Against such a scheme—unnecessary, libtimed, and mischievous—suddenly sprung upon the country in the hour of its distress, un-Democratic in its nature and socialistic in its tendencies. I enter the protest of the result of the State of New York. They utterly dis gent from any proposal to get revenue for the general Government by laxing incomes. Their dissent is practically usanimous and altogether implacable."

In speaking primarily for the State of New York, Senator HILL spoke in fact for the National Democratic party. There can be no compromise on the income tax.

The Day of the Flag.

Not quite ten years, we believe, have passed since people began to observe the 14th of June in honor of the national flag. The appiversary was at first celebrated chiefly by school children; and it may be noted that in late years the practice of hoisting the Stars and Stripes over schoolhouses has been growing in favor. But by degrees the day has come to be remembered and honored by others besides children; and this year we find it selected for the Dobbs Ferry exercises.

It was on June 14, 1777, that the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the country. A committee of which John Adams was Chairman studied several designs submitted to it and recommended "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." A result of this decision was that for the first two States afterward admitted to the union a stripe was added to the flag. Then, however, it became manifest that, if this plan were continued, the stripes on any properly shaped fing would in time betoo narrow, as States were successively added. Besides, whenever the number of States was even, the lower stripe would be white, whereas a red border at the bottom as well as the top looks better. Accordingly, it was decreed that the stripes should be restored to the original thirteen. and that the stars should show the total number of States in the Union. This practice has remained to the present day.

The display of the flag on June 14 springs from a sound and patriotic sentiment, and it will increase from year to year. Three cheers for the Red. White, and Blue!

The Gothenburg System in Norway.

There is no lack of information respectng the Gothenburg method of dealing with the liquor question, so far as regards its workings in the city from which the system takes its name and elsewhere throughout Sweden. The mode and the effect of its operation in Norway are less known, and for that reason much interest attaches to some facts and statistics presented in the last number of the Contemporary Review.

It is, of course, understood that the socalled Gothenburg system has been modified to suit local conditions in the several countries, Norway, Finland, and Switzerand, by which it has been adopted. In Norway licenses for the sale of spirits are granted for five years, the licensing authority being an elective communal body authorized to prohibit, restrict, or regulate the liquor traffic in any way conformable to the wish of the commune. The quinquennial licenses are issued to voluntary companies or private corporations, all of whose embers must be local residents. The shareholders are entitled to the moderate dividend which the State pays on its bonds, and a reserve fund may be accumulated sufficient to redeem the shares at par on the termination of the five year period. The shareholders have no further interest in the earnings of the companies, all additional profits being appropriated to charitable or educational objects within the locality. Any local philanthropic institution may apply for a share of the extra profits, which, however, cannot in Norway be applied to relieve the ratepayers from any statutory burden, this precaution being taken to avoid enlisting public opinion in favor of developing the liquor business.

The companies to which the licenses are issued bind themselves to supply unadulterated liquor in quantities so limited that the maximum sum a customer can spend at one visit is five cents. No credit is given. No loitering, gambling, or trading, no rowdyism or coarse language is tolerated in a public house. No women are employed in the drinking places, and no children are allowed to enter them on any pretext. Only sober persons are supplied with liquor; those who are notoriously intemperate have a particular house assigned to them, and are served at no other. All these regulations are enforced by the managers of the public houses, who are nominated by the directors of the licensed companies, approved by the local magistrates, and invested with the authority and responsibility of policemen in the places under their control. Of course, these managers are not allowed to have any pecuniary interest in their sales; they are picked men who receive liberal fixed salaries.

What has been the effect of the application of this system to Norway? It has brought about, between 1871 and 1890, a reduction of 50 per cent. in the consumption of spirits per head of the population. It has, indeed, been contended that, while the Norwegians now drink less spirits they drink more peer, the sale of which has not yet been brought thoroughly under the Gothenburg arrests for drunkenness in Norway are due | year's State Convention by either voting for

to beer; but, seconding to the Confemporary Review, the statistics on this subject are misleading, for while in England arrests are made for being "drunk and disorderly," in Norway the mere fact of being in visible state of intoxication in a public place renders one liable to arrest and fine. Indeed, to such an extent has the public conscience been educated that not long ago an arrest was upheld on appeal in a case where a man had been drunk on his own premises, but visible from the street. There is, it seems, another misapprehension current regarding the state of things in Norway, attributable to the different principles on which statistics are compiled. Pauperism has been alleged to be twice as great in Norway as in England, while, as a matter of fact, it is only half as extensive, and much less intense in character. The expenditure for poor relief per head of population in Norway since the introduction of the Gothenburg system has been just about

one-half of what it is in England. As to the moral results of the system the writer in the Contemporary supplements his personal observations, made during a residence of thirty-five years, with a vast amount of evidence obtained from leading men. Not only have crime and pauperism been materially lessened, but there has been a signal improvement in the domestic relations of the working people and small tradesmen. The police report that the system has promoted greatly advanced deas in regard to temperance among the rising generation, and that the number of confirmed inebriates has been notably curtailed. There is, lastly, medical testimony that there has been a great diminution of

The Income Tax as a "Side Issue."

sumption of alcoholic beverages.

the mental diseases due to excessive con-

In Mr. HENRY O. HAVEMEYER'S Interesting testimony before the GRAY committee there is mention of two visits which the President of the Sugar Trust paid to the senior Senator from New York. What occurred at these interviews is succinctly told by Mr. HAVEMEYER; but his narrative is manifestly colored to a slight extent by the recollection that Mr. HILL was perhaps less responsive to the arguments of the Sugar men than were Secretary Carlisle and some of the other Democratic statesmen whom Mr. HAVEMEYER had the priv ilege of consulting:

" Mr. Havruryen said he called twice on Senator Hits whom he had known, of his own volition, and used the argument with him that he had used with the other Senators. He used no other argument except that the industry was employing a large number of men in New York State, and Mr. Hill ought to take some interest in it. In answer to Senator Guay, he said he did not re-mind Senator Hill of any indebtedness of the Democratic party to the Sugar Trust or sugar industry, or to the individuals connected with it The Chairman-Did be agree to take some interes

Mr. HAVEMSTER-No. sir.

"The Chairman-Did he decline to take any interes

"Mr. HAVENEYER-No. sir. He said he was dominated by other interests at the moment. I think at the first interview he had the Parkhaw matter in hand, and on the second interview had the income tax on the brain. I felt that a New York Senator ought to be big enough, besides these side issues, to have the interests of his State in charge; and my visit was with the intention to take an active interest in an industry which was imperilled by Congressional action." The exact dates of the two visits to Sena-

tor HILL do not appear in Mr. HAVEMEYER's testimony. The President of the Sugar Trust explains Mr. HILL's coldness or lukewarmness at the time of the first visit by the circumstance that the Senator "had the PECK-HAM matter in hand." Now, Mr. PECKHAN was turned down in executive session of the Senate on Feb. 16, more than a month before the Senate Committee on Finance reported its original sugar schedule, and nearly three months before the sugar scandal became flagrant. If Mr. HAVEMEYER is correct in his surmise that Senator Hill's mind was too much preoccupied with PECKthe Sugar Trust's profits, it merely shows that the representatives of the Trust were hard at work trying to influence Senators at a much earlier date than has generally been supposed.

At the time of the second interview, according to Mr. HAVEMEYER, Senator HILL goes on to express surprise that a Senator should take so narrow a view of his political duty as to occupy himself with a "side issue" like that, at a time when the enormous profits of the Sugar Trust were threatened with diminution, and the market value of Sugar certificates was at stake.

No doubt, in the course of his explorations of the Senatorial conscience Mr HAVEMEVER found some statesmen who likewise "had the income tax on the brain' until the sweet arguments of the Trust convinced them that the matter of betraying Democracy to Populism was only a side issue as compared with the sugar schedule in the Tariff bill. The New York Senator is not one of them. He still has the income tax on the brain. His first and only thought throughout the whole disgraceful episode has been to perform his duty to the party and to the people. Whatever reputations have been damaged or ruined, his hands are clean; and when he stands up in the Senate he can face his colleagues and the country without a blush.

We think that there has been no finer tribute to the personal and political integrity of Senator HILL, and to his unflinching Democracy, than was unconsciously rendered by the President of the Sugar Trust in his testimony of Tuesday.

The Two State Committees.

The Republican State Committee will meet in August. It will be called upon to pass formally on the rival claims set up by the two Republican organizations in this city Both are applicants for recognition by the State Convention, and both claim the power to name the six thousand or more Republican election officers provided for by the late Legislature when it restored the equal division of inspectors. Upon the determination of the latter question, in advance of the State Convention, the measure of recognition to be given to the BLISS and MIL-HOLLAND factions will depend.

The Democratic State Committee also will meet in August. It will not be embarrassed by any such controvery for recognition, for there is no contest about the Democratic

election officers in New York. From present indications there will be no serious contest for seats in this year's Democratic Convention. The rule established by Democratic party usage is that those electors who voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding election are entitled to participate, through the delegates they select, at the ensuing Convention. Had the question been raised a year ago, there were undoubtedly a considerable number of Democrats throughout the State not in affiliation with the regular organization, but who could shows clear record of support of the Democratic electoral ticket in 1892, more particularly in Kings, Erie, Albany, Oswego, Oneida, and Westchester counties. They made no contest or protest at last year's Convention, and they deprived themselves plan. It is a fact that more than half the of any claim to party recognition in this

the Republican ticket or by abstaining from voting. Supporters of a Republican State ticket at the election previous have no valid claim to recognition as Democrats. It is much to be doubted if they will make any effort to contest the regularity of the delegates chosen by the regular organization in

the sixty counties of the State. In 1891 the Democratic Convention to nominate a Governor was tumultuous and inharmonious, while the Republican Convention held for the same purpose was sordial and enthusiastic. This year the Republican State Convention in New York will, from present indications, be a discordant gathering, whereas the Democratic Convention will be as harmonious and enthusiastic as the Buffalo Convention of 1888 which nominated HILL for Governor.

The New York Pablic Schools.

Mr. STEPHEN H. OLi., one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the school laws of this city, writes for the Educational Review an article in which he expresses reasonable vexation because the able labors of the Commissioners were brought to naught by the failure of the last Legislature to listen to their recommendations and pass the bill drafted by them to reform and simplify the cumbrous school machinery of New York.

The Commission was appointed by the Mayor under an act passed in 1893, and for many months it gave a thorough investigation to the whole mass of laws governing the school system, diligently comparing them with the educational systems of other cities, both domestic and foreign, very few of which are not far more scientific than our own. No other great city in the world is so liberal as New York in its expenditures for free public instruction, but this outlay is made on a plan so bungling, so complicated, and so inefficient that lamentable waste results. The schools number more than three hundred. The force of teachers aggregates nearly five thousand. and there are more than three hundred thousand pupils under their charge. The cost to the city of this educational system is about five millions of dollars annually, and the amount is steadily increasing. New school buildings must be erected every year, and the number of teachers grows proportionately. The school expenses are rolling up all the time, but they do not keep pace with the multiplying denand for school accommodations. As the town grows in the upper part more especially, new schoolhouses are required in the neighborhoods newly developed, while in others from which the resident population has departed the school accommodations exceed the demand. For instance. Mr. OLIN refers to the Twelfth ward, where the trustees "are burdened with the care of twenty schools, enrolling more than 26,000 pupils, while in the Third ward, abandoned to offices and warehouses, not a public school is found, and the trustees enjoy a sinecure as complete as the steward ship of the Chiltern Hundreds."

Under our present plan these trustees are appointed in every ward, without regard to the need for them. Then the city is divided into eight school districts, for each of which a set of so-called inspectors is appointed by the Mayor. Finally, there are twenty-one School Commissioners, forming the Board of Education, as it is called. All of these officers serve without pay, the only salaried places being those of the teachers, of a city Superintendent of Schools, and certain subordinate officers associated in the management of the machinery.

Mr. OLIN's Commission proposed to do away with the inspectors as a sort of fifth wheel to the coach, to limit the ornamental functions of the ward trustees, and to extend the powers of the central body, or the Board of Education. It also provided for the appointment of a paid Superintendent HAM to take much interest in the matter of of School Buildings and Supplies, in whom would be lodged a large part of the voluntary powers now committed to the ward trustees. This plan had the merit of simplifying a very cumbersome system, though whether it was the most desirable for the purpose Mr. OLIN does not undertake to say. At any rate the Legislature took whatever of the suggestions and recommendations of the Commission. It did not even give these able and industrious men the compliment of attention.

The bill framed by the Commission was not even reported by the committees of the Legislature to which it was referred. Mr. OLIN and his associates were not treated with even decent respect.

The Second Attempt to Hoodoo. There is a grotesque but not improbable eport from Hawaii that Madam LILIUO-KALANI has retained a syndicate of native magicians, or kahumas, to destroy the new republic by means of their occult arts and mysterious conjurations. Her last hopes

are pinned upon this curious enterprise. Of course, if the kahumas were powerful enough to bewitch President Done and his colleagues, and to bedevil and destroy civilized government in the islands, they would find no difficulty afterward in conjuring monarchy back into power, and establishing LILIUOKALANI again upon her throne.

We hardly think the scheme will succeed This interesting lady has already had the benefit of a hoodoo much more practical and efficient than anything the kahumas can devise. She has had GROVER CLEVE LAND, WALTER Q. GRESHAM, JAMES H. BLOUNT, and ALBERT S. WILLIS, all conjuring for her and against the Provisional Government to the best of their respective abilities. That hoodoo failed, conspicuously and ignominiously. No lesser hoodoo is likely to do Mrs. Dominis any good.

LILIUOKALANI will save money by discharging her present band of kahumas before their professional bills for services rendered have run up any higher.

In a part of the territory occupied by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad droughts are a prevailing evil, and this accounts for the fact that this company is interested in the rain-making experiments that have recently been renewed in the West. The latest despatch said that the company was spending \$100 a day trying to coax rain from the skies along a part of its line.

We wonder if it was the Rock Island road to which Prof. Habsington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, so mysteriously referred in his recent paper on "Weather Making." The Pro-lessor said he was not permitted to mention names, but he added that the information he gave came from "a high official of a rai way company." He gave a letter written by this offiel al on Aug. 22, last year, in which he said: "These experiments have been made by a couple of am dayses of this company. They claimed to be able to suse rainfall by artificial means, and we have fur numbed them with materials since the early part of May. They have experimented in some eighteen or twenty different places, and in each case we have had more or less rainfall. We have had from one-half to three end a half inches fails of rain, m some cases when there was no meisture in sight or known until they began operations. We have been slow to bettern

of them at work that "the operators kept themselves carefully secluded in a freight car with a hole in the roof, and they seemed to be cooking over a red-het soal stove." Perhaps these gentlemen had fathemed the methods of FRANK MELBOURNE, who was also in the habit of wooing general humidity through a hole in a roof, and who was in great demand among the Western farmers until they decided that he did not give them rain enough for their money Prof. HARRINGTON said this railroad company proposed to continue its experiments. We not heard that the rainmakers now in the field have opened the floodgates to any great extent, though the gates have been unmistakably ajar over the rest of the country.

The Rev. Dr. PARTON takes too gloomy s view of social conditions and the prespects of

"I see a spirit of unrest everywhere. Neither capital nor labor has made any money for two years. There are too many months to feed. War or postliches, that is the only remedy for us."

How would it do to try first a little patience and common sense, not to say a little honest Democratic politics?

THE DALVEY ARMOR TRIAL.

Some Results Which May Fairly Be Ex-

pected from Tuesday's Success. Washington, June 13.-The ordnance experts are not yet tired of expressing their satisfaction at the great triumph of the 17inch Harveyed nickel-steel plate. And the Bethlehem Company really eught not to feel less gratified. They have at least slipped in ahead of the Carnegle Company with a sucepresenting the sides of the Indiana failed the other day, and when the Bethlehem Company naturally hesitated to go on with a test of the 17-inch plate representing the barbette of the Massachusetts, the Carnegie Company expressed its perfect willingness to submit one of its own thick plates. That company at once scored a point in its faver, and all the more since its armor had come under suspicion on account of the frauds now under investigation. The Navy Department could not but be gratified at this offer since it gave an opportunity for promptly determining the pressing question whether the Harvey process is really applicable to the thickest ship plates. On the other hand, the rejuctance of the Bethlehem Company to submit a 17-inch plate to a test, except with a reduction of the velocities called for by the contract, was a disappoint ment, although the company had the right to make the suggestion of reduction it did. Accordingly the subsequent action taken by

the latter company in submitting to the test required for its 17-inch plate has scored a success for itself as well as for the public. It has emoved any ground of dissatisfaction caused by the previous postponement of the test, and has taken from the Carnegie Company the laurels which it might otherwise have carried away from the Bethlehem concern. But, of course, far more important is the demonstraion that the Harvey process is really applicable to the thickest plates needed for our war ships. Had the velocities been reduced in firing at the 17-inch plate the result would have been a virtual concession of the failure of the famous process on account of the inability of a single plate to stand the test imposed upon it. It had been proved beyond foubt that certain noises heard at the tempering of the fractured 18-inch plate showed that it was imperiest. In addition, the official report of the trial declared that examination had revealed the existence of an internal crack. Why, under such circumstances, the conclusion should have been jumped at that the whole surface-hardening process for plates above a thickness of 12 or 14 inches was a and even at the failure of the second 18-inch plate, which has never yet been tested, the only authorized conclusion would seem to be nat a better method of tempering was required to make the process successful. Cerainly the conclusion that it was all up with the process for plates of the maximum thick-

It may be expected as a result of the persistency of the Chief of Ordnance that no diseredit hereafter will attach to the Harvey process, whatever the thickness of the plates. The trial of the second specimen of the 18-inch plates will be taken up in due time with great confidence. Certainly the 17 inch barbette armor has vindicated itself, so that there need be little fear of 18-inch armor with the same calibre of gun. It is possible, to be sure, that, as the latter is sloping from about the centre downward, with a great difference in thickness between the top and bottom of the plate, there may be more danger of cracking in the application of the Harvey process. But this theory. failure, yet remains to be proved

A Critic Criticised.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read Mr. Bunner's letter on Sunday and Mr. Valentime's on Monday on the subject of "fake" and "fakement." The latter gentleman in his attempt to correct the former has made an error which is at least amusing. He says, There is nothing to show that it is Romany." and then quotes Gay and Bulwer-Lytton. In he quotation from Gay every one will recognize the well-known Romany expressions, and the thieves in Bulwer-Lytton he will find. If he takes the trouble to look, were Romany. Mr. Bunner is usually correct on any question of correct English or correct slang.

J. 1. DE WILLSLEY.

Why So Many Chess Players Are Jews. To rus Entros or The Syx-Sr. Into day's laste, under the heading of "Notes of the Jews," you say: "A writer of a Jewish periodical asks why it is that the heat hese players in the world are Jews." This question natural passion planted in a most every human breast. t shows itself as an irresistible instinct in the little child. Before he gets intelligence sufficient to choose between right and wrong between good and evil. he feels a desire to win something which costs him nothing from his little playmate, and he induces him to gamble they play marbles. When older the price of marbles does not satisfy his gambling just. He sapires to something bigher. He wants to win reality. He wants money, a thing that possesses purchasing power, to buy candy with, and he and his playmate tess up for pennier. When the youth advances and reaches a higher age and becomes a newsboy he gives the reins to his gambling disposition, and he plays "craps." we see man who play injudiciously cards for high we see men who play injudiciously cards for high stakes or hel on races or on elections to the detriment of their fortune we only see before us the graduates who began this existing in their childhood. You will, however, hardly ever—at least very schloon—see a least law to the child who has outgrown the marble game, tong for pennine on the street, much less playing craps. The Javish buy, if he less driven by his instinct to give vant to his gambling disposition foods on a game of chess. He plays chees marcal of craps or poler, and as the percentage of Jewish chess players is in consequence greater, so is the chance greater of the best chees players in the world being Jaws.

New Your, June 11.

Make It a Dime and He in Fashion from the Philade phia Public Ledger,

FARE Corrow.
This conpon, accompanied by a nickel, will be accepted for a ride on any atrest car.

From the Chicago Barred.

it's June agin, an' in my soni I feel the fillin' joy That's airs to come this time o' year is awary little boy: For, every June, the Sunday schools at piculos may be Where "Be da beyont the swellin floods stand dressed Where livin in livin green."
Where little grin are skeered to death with spiders, bugs, an asis.
An little boys get grass stains on their go to meetin. iva June acts, an' with it all what happiness is mine— There's goth' to be a piculo ab. I'm sgotu' to jine! One year I jined the Saptists, an' goodness how it

(Not grained anys that that's the way "baptice" is applicable. I had once i jined the 'piecopils an' had a heap o' fun—But the boss of all the produce was the Freebrusrian. They had see many position, assisted, analysing (But That a felier wisht his atummick was as hungry as his Oh, you the saits' Presbyterium give yer is so fine. That when they have a pictuic you lest I'm guin' to Jine:

they began operations. We have been alow to believe there was anything in this business, but, at the same time must admit that they are either vary formulate or have hit upon the right thing in the way of rain making."

The methods of these rainmakers have not yet been revealed, but Prof. Harnington was teld by a railroad man who caught a glimpse teld by a railroad man who caught a glimpse.

But at this time the Methodists care special me.

Why should a liberal Universalist like me object. To shore her to follow their articles of faith claswing may be.

To start our and of right chief. It as saving grace to me have not provided by a railroad man who caught a glimpse teld by a railroad man who caught a glimpse.

THE SOUTH AND THE UNION.

Southerner and True American, From the Louisville Courses-Journa

The Republican organs are agreed on extoling the consistency and the logic of the Rev. R. C. Cave's recent Decoration Day atterances Richmond, the Mibrauker Sentinel proceeding to rebuke the Courier-Journal for the dissent which we ventured to offer to Dr. Cave's impassioned, but unthoughted, elequence, We had confined our remarks to a simple deprecation of the wisdom of such outbursts of empty and irrelevant rhetoria. We premised that it is no sible to pay a tribute to the con-spicuous valor of the Southern soldi ra without revival of bootless discussions, and to erect monuments that shall perpetuate the memory of noble deeds without charging them also with the perpetuation of bitterness. But, had occasion required, we might have gone further and upset the superstructure upon which a man of genius had built a pyramid of words by the single question, what cause has the South lost which remains to be vindicated, or which can be recovered? The war between the sections was not a war

of races or of religious systems. It was not ven a war of dynasties, leaving behind it the sense of irreparable wrong on the part of the beaten and excluded claimants. Two Issues alone were involved—the right of the ownership of slave property in the Territories, and everywhere else, unabridged and unassailed. and the right of a State, peacefully and at its own will, to secode from the Union. The founders of the Union, not being able elenrly to define and determine these issues, had com promised them in the organic law. The limitations of slavery and the exact relation of the States to the Federal Government were left open questions in the Constitution. A good argument could be made on either side as to both questions. Good arguments were made on either side as to both questions. Forty years of agitation culminated in four years of war, whose results proved conclusive. It was a final trial by arms, and the verdiet went against the South. Whatever peaceful right of secession a State might have legally possessed, the war practically demonstrated that it could never be carried into effect as long as human nature remains what it is, and, since slavery existed no longer, its right in the Territor es, or elsewhere, could not seriously interest or concern anybody.

Thirty years of peace have confirmed the verdict of these four years of war. Minus slavery, the people of the United States are There has not been the slightest change in our Federal system. There is not the slightest abridgment of the rights of any citizen. Human liberty has been enlarged, not centracted. Nor is there the least discrimination between the citizens of the North and the eitigens of the South, or between the soldiers who wore the blue and the soldiers who wore the gray, except in the matter of the pension list, and surely no brave or honest Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain tha any brave and honest Union soldier has had his service thus recognized. In all things else, it is one with the men who followed Grant and with the men who followed Les. They sit side by side in Congress; they serve side by side in try and are representing it in its foreign diplo as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

One of the chiefs of secession died upon the Supreme bench of the United States lamented by his Northern associates. Two Confederate soldiers sit there now. A gallant Confederate officer is the civil head of the American navy All parties agree that he is making a good Secretary. A Southern lad, and the son of a Confederate hero, has just graduated at the head of his class at the Naval Academy. Both the Naval Academy and the Military Academy are full of promising Southern boys, who will presently hold positions of command in the army and navy. A distinguished and brilliant Confederate officer is our Ambassador in There is not a right enjoyed by Massachu-

France. setts which is not enjoyed by Mississippl. There is not a star in the firmament of heaven which does not shine equally upon Vermont and Texas: nor, for the matter of that, a star upon the flag of the Union that does not do the same thing. What cause, therefore, has been lost that we ought to maintain, and that time will restore us? African slavery? Nonsense. No sane man would recall it if he could The right of secession? Let Colorado try it and see how quick the South will vote with the North men and money to whip her back. Surely, as individuals, we could not be better off if the Confederacy had succeeded, and there are those who think much werse, because the though advanced at the time of the former | success of the Confederacy meant the revival in America of all the problems which hundreds of years of broil and battle have left unsettled n Europe, while the restoration of the Union enables us to take up the old sweet tale of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, and pursue it under God's blessing to the end of time. Oh. no! All the people, North and South

stand on common ground. It is no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties divided by sectional lines, but a nation held together not merely by legal hooks of steel, but by hearts and hands which the dizzy eloquence of unbalanced minds can nowise shake, whether they preach the fanaticism of conquest or the fanaticism of revenge. It is a nation, bound together by a Constitution as regeant in the South as in the North, not a Confederacy hanging by a rope of sand, despised by all who would escape or refuse its restraints. It is a nation for all time and all men; and, instead of seeking to raise up a generation of young viners to undo the good that God has done instead of seeking to make traitors of the fair lads whom we are sending to West Point and Annapolis-the true preachers and the true women of the South, yea, the very widows and the daughters of the Confederate dead. have been and are and will ever he found addressing themselves to the noble work of rearing the one set to be good American citizens the other set to be good soldiers and sailers of the Union, with no other thought or care for the future than that it may preserve our free fabric and bless our dear land.

Made a Discovery and Lost It.

A Chicage electrician found an art only to lose it. For a long time he had been experimenting with wires for incandescent electricianups. In the ordinary neandescent lamp the vacuum is not perfect, the wire burns away, and the film of soot forms on the leside of the glass. The electrician hoped to make a wire which would have more "resistance" and last much longer; hence to his joy he succeeded. He made one lot of wires which he ing placed in the vacuum lamps, lasted five times as long as those that were and are now in general use. From the Charage Reveal.

times as long as those that were and are now in general use.

The discovery meant a fortune. He made arrangements to manufacture the lamps on a large scale, but when he made another locater the same process it was a failure and would not serve the purpose. He tried again and again, but to this day he has never been able to dunicate the successful ones. There might have been some secidental ingredient, some little difference in the method of manufacture, that made this one lot agreat success. The electrician is not disheartened. He is working away, attempting to rediscover his discovery.

Bridge Tickets.

To run Encres or Tax Scw-Sir. Am pleased to learn that after July 1 we may be able to purchase two bridg tickets for five cents, and with all due respect to Navo tickels for Eve cents, and with all due respect to Mayor Schlieren for his timely suggestion in that girsetion, I have one to offer which I am inclined to believe will save no room for future facilithednes.

The bridge people soon sed iten trivels for 25 cents. Why nest make it to show a control of the reason are all more than days in the week, in traw of which twelve iteles would allow the thousands of Brooklynias who laify fravel to and from New York sufficient to carry them for a full week, thereby avoiding the inconvenience for a full week, thereby avoiding the inconvenience for a full week, thereby avoiding the inconvenience travel in the sufficient of the lang that turn behind the long line of people who purchase tickets daily.

Spe Your June 28, 1804.

Curvied too Far. From the Detroit Tribune.

He glowered flerosiy. What Y' he demanded. No. John," she repeated, "I shall not get up and ulid the fire in the merning any mere."

For a minute be ruminated bitterly,
"It strikes me...
There was a suggestion of the drines of despair in
his tones,
the control of the drines of despair in
his tones,

THE BALVADOR RESUGERA

President Cleveland to Direct Their Sur

WARRINGTON, June 13.-It is stated on authority that as soon as the new Government is Salvador has fully established itself and in able to preserve law and order it is the intention of President Cleveland to direct the surrender of the refugees now on board the eruiser Bennington to the proper judic al authorities, not, however, without the fullest guarantee on the part of Salvador that the prisoners shall be tried by an impartial tribunal, organized in conformity with the Constitution of the republic. According to the latest despatches from Commander Thomas there still exists throughout Salvador a state of affairs but little removed from anarchy, and the members of the late Government to whom asrium was given on the Bennington would, in his opinion, be murdered without any formalities whatever, the moment they reached shore, if he were compelled to give them up. It is said Commander Thomas was anxious for permission to take his refugees to Fanama in the Bennington, or to but them aboard some outward-bound merchant vessel, but was re-strained from this proceeding because this Government was opposed to establishing a precedent in the matter of granting asylum. While it is true that the naval regulations contain a paragraph giving a commanding officer certain discretion to act in the interests of humanity in extraordinary contingencies, and that Commander Thomas Is, in all probability, fully protected by that clause in the present incations might result from a continuance of this old practice in modern times. The differ-ence between the case in Brazil. where the refugees on the Portuguese ship were revolu-tionists, and at i.a. Libertad, where they were members of an overturned Government, is con-sidered scar-ely material.

The Hawalian situation presents possibili-ties which the United States desire to be pre-pared to meet, for in case of trouble there the United States do not want to make it possi-ble for British or Japanese ships to grant asylum.

pared to meet, for in case of froutisters the inited States do not want to make it posable for British or Japanese ships to grant asylum.

Last night orders were cabled to the Charleston, at Callao, to proceed to San Francisco. "Stopping at necessary intermediate ports."

La Libertal, Salvador, is the first intermediate ports will reach, and, as it is only 1,000 miles from Callao, the Charleston ought to reach there by Saturday next. If her hull were not so foul, she could make the trip in less than three days. The Salvadorean refugees will be kept on the Bennington until the arrival of the Charleston, ween, as there are mere accommodations on the larger ship, they will probably be transferred to her, where they will remain until the Government of Salvador is organized to the satisfaction of the United States, and when there is no doubt that the death penalty will not be recklesely pronounced, or that the prisoners can be fully protected from mob violence.

The demand which has been made on United States, and when there is no doubt that the death penalty will not be recklesely pronounced, or that the prisoners can be fully protected from mob violence.

The demand which has been made on United States Consul Pollock at Salvador for the extradition of the refugees on charges of robbery does not affect the Administration in its action, for the extradition treaty provides fully for its enforcement without Governmental interference. Should the Salvadorean refugees be regularly indicted under proper judicial procedure, the courts of the United States, upon receiving the warrant, would alone be competent to execute it if the refugees were within their jurisdiction. This matter will not be permitted to obscure what is considered to be permitted to obscure what is considered to be the paramountone, that of granting asylum. Reports from Salvador this morning show that the new Government there is as far from stability as ever, and that the conditions requirite for the delivery of the Bennington's refuces are distant. In th

WAIT A YEAR, SAYS MAYOR SCHIEREN

Then He Will Put Some Women on the Brooklyn Board of Education. Mayor Schleren announced yesterday that e would appoint several women as members of the Brooklyn Board of Education next year. but that he could not make such appointments this year because he had selected fifteen mer to fill the vacancies which will occur on July I before he received the petition of the women to have their sex represented. He said:

"I am sorry to say that I am so placed now that I cannot comply with the request of the ladies. I would like to do so, but the list of fifteen members of the Board is practically selected, and I shall announce the names or Monday. I think women should be represented in the Board of Education. Questions arise there which a woman seems to have a natural intuition to judge as to their practicability or impracticability. This is espe-

natural intuition to judge as to their practicability or impracticability. This is especially true as to the studies of children. I believe that some of these studies are entirely too severe for the age of children. I believe that women mothers—are more apt to judge the capacity of children. Hen are apt to overcrow; the children. They expect too much from them. I have conversed with several of the women teachers, and they are heartlij in favor of the change.

"The Constitutional Convention should be petitioned by the women to pass a resolution making it mandatory upon Mayors or Commissioners, as the case may be to appoint at least one-third women on any Hoard of Education. For some reason which I cannot understand the Impression has gone out that I have been opposed to the appointment of women. Such an impression could not have had its origin from anything I have said on the subject. I have always held the ideas I now proclaim."

The Mayor's statement will surprise some of the women who spoke to him a few weeks ago en the subject and left with the impression that his opinions were exactly contrary to those he now entertains.

TO CHOOSE A SECRETARY. The Sub-committee of the Rapid Transit

Committee Meets To-day. Alexander E. Orr. William Steinway, and Soth Low, the committee appointed by the Rapid Transit Commission to choose a secre-

tary, will meet for that purpose at 3 o'clock to-"The committee," said Mr. Orr yesterday, will merely consider and pass upon the ap plications and references of candidates, of which, as may readily be surmised, there are a large number. Our report, together with the names of the eligible candidates, and possibly the nomination of one of them, will be presented to the Commission at its next meet-ing, which takes place next Tuesday, and the election of the secretary will be by a vote of the entire Board."

the entire Board."
In regard to the story that Mayor Gilroy had tried to influence the appointment of the secretary, Mr. Orr said:
"In justice to the Mayor I must deny that statement, Mayor Gilroy proposed during an informal discussion that I should choose a secretary to suit myself as I would have the most to do with him; but I was unwilling to accept any such responsibility, and after the Foard had talked matters over for a little while it was agreed that the decision be given to the present committee. The whole thing was informal."

TEXANS COMING TO FISIT US. They Will Whoop Up Things for the State

and Gov. Hogg Will Talk to Tammany. Datlas, Tex. June 13.—Gov. Hogg and party will start Fast to-morrow from Dallas to make a business campaign in the interest of Texas. There will be two special cars and the party will be composed of Gov. Hogg. E. Rotan, President First National Bank: Col. R Rotan, President First National Bang: Col. R.
I. Parroll of Waco, Mayor R. B. Faddock of
Fort Worth, Capt. W. H. Gaston, and John N.
Simpson of Dalias, and about twenty leading
business men from various parts of Texas,
tiov. Hogg will deliver addresses in behalf of
Texas in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia,
fiallimore, Washington, Roston, and St. Louis,
While in the Fast he will deliver an addresse
before the Tammany Society of New York on
July 4 by request of that organization.

Regulating the Use of Open Cars, The Board of Health at its meeting yesterday adopted an amendment to make section 108 of the Sanitary Code read as follows:

That every car used for the transportation of passengers in the city of New York shall be so constructed as at all times to provide and secure good ventilation. No open cars shall be used in the city of Now York for the transportation of passengers except between the first day of fictober in each reast and during the daytime every fourth car so used shall be a closed car, and during the night time every talrd car shall be a closed car."

Appointments by Comptroller Roberts, ALBANY, June 13.-Comptroller Roberts to day appointed Wesley Rulison of Evans Mills. lefferson county, estimate clerk in the Bureau of Charitable Institutions at a salary of \$2,000. B. Frank Baze of Buffalo was appointed tax cierk at 3-i per day, to fill a temporary vacancy occasioned by the Comptroller in plating Capt. E. H. Underhill of Bath at work devising a uniform system of bookkeeping and reporting for the various reformatory and charitable in-stitutions of the State.

THE BLACK DRAIN IN CRINA. Pears that It Will Sweep Over Eastern Asia Before It Disappears,

From the Son Francisco Chie

Black death," that mysterious disease which has been creating such havor among the natives at Canton, seems destined to axeep over Fastern Asia. Hong Kong has been attacked by this invidious and fatal enemy, and already hundreds have succumbed to it. The colony is almost shut off from remmunication, save by telegraph with other Asiatic ports and every effort is being made to cheek the spread of the plague. Strict quarantine regulations have been made and outgoing steamers on Oriental lines carry neither freight nor pas-

of the plague. Strict quarantine regulations have been made and outgoing steamers on Oriental lines carry neither freight nor passengers.

It is the germs of the disease seem to be in the sir, for latest news is that deaths by the plague have already occurred in Japan. The natives are panic stricken.

The plague made its appearance in Hong Kong about May 10, when many dead rate were found in the streets. This is the first sign the disease makes, is usually other animals are striken before human beings are affected. The spread of the disease was most rapid. In a few days the victims claimed numbered nearly flity daily. It was even more fatal there than in Canton, fully 30 per cent, of those saized dying in about forty-sight hours.

One cause that led to this result was that there had been no rainfall for a long period and all streams and sources of drainage were foul. Vigorous staps were taken to secure artificial flushings of all drains and a thorough cleansing of the entire city was had, but there was no decrease until about the 20th when several heavy rain atorms occurred. Health officers made a house to house canvased the di trict of the city where the disease seemed to centre, and all sick persons were removed to the Hygela, the heapitalship in the harbor. The dead were taken in charge by the same officials and buried at once in a place especially selected.

When the dilease was at its worst the deaths in the hospitals numbered about their deaths in the hospitals of a few and the sea death of ever in the season of the str

SUNBEAMS.

-Adit.-Gen. Fite is a Tennessee warrior. -Mr. Mort was found dead in Baltimore a few days ago,
—Mr. Mark Downey, who recently died in Richmond,

left a fortune, but whether he made it in retail tra the oblinary does not say,

—Capt. Moore of the Mary Gibbs is home from a voyage to Africa with a cargo of rum and missionarie from Boston. He called at thirteen ports to unload rum, which was received with wild enthusiam, At the thirteenth port the missionaries went ashore un

-A family with a record of twenty-five cooks in two and a half years finds comfort in the assurance of a purveyor of servants that three months is to be regarded as a long stay for a cook. Nurses and house naids are less subject to change, perhaps, because

their work is more agreeable.

"The lariest cigarette smoker I have seen lately."
said a citizen, "was a young man who crossed Broatway the other day with a cigarette in one hand and an unlighted match in the other; he held the sulphur end of the match against the rim of the wheel of a wagon that was passing and let the wheel light it as it re-

-A young man who went to see the Weliesley Col-lege girls on "float day" left his admission ticket at home, and a guard insolently refused to let him enter the grounds. He asked for the guard's name, and that person refused to give it. Then the young man frew a camers on him and had bis picture in a jiffy, and the coard was ready to capitulate. -The talk about the danger of catching disease from

the wine vessels used in the Protestant communion service has led a microscopist to institute an inquiry whether there is not a like danger from the use of ommon drinking glasses and mugs in the liquor sho It is not at all probable that this microscopist will find what he is looking for, as the barkespers wash ever glass or mug after it has been used.

The keeper of a baif-dollar table d'hôte "vin at cafe compris" said the other day that the half bottle

of wine served with the dinner cost him six cents a bottle. It was a California claret, and drinkable. wines to their members. The price is sometimes as low as fifteen cents per half bottle, and many men who could if they chose, drink costly imported wines, order the cheaper domestic vintages,

-The follower of the races or the petty bookmaker over New York, and all the talk dropped by such little knots of idlers is of horses and lockeys and odds. A stranger is watched with suspicion by three little com-panies, and they carry about them the flavor of mea that live by their wite and upon the misfortunes and folloss of others. It is noticeable that such gauge of oversmart folks are not common to the German quarter -It is worthy of note that Hebrews, with the strong

commercial instinct and intelligence of the race, are devoting themselves a great deal to speculation in real sigle, urban and suburban. Keen Jewish forces predominate among the men that wait about the railway stations to show home seekers out to the hundred and one "villa sites" that dot the New York saburbs, and these foreigners of an alien race are rapidly acquiring an acquaintance with real estate values that puts the native to shame.

-Troller lines radiating in all directions throughout the suburbs of New York are affecting the receipts of the great railway lines, and there are rumors of a coming reduction in the price of excursion tickets on the latter. It would take a very slight reduction in com-mutation rates to make the steam ratiways independent of trolley competition, unless the trolley lines educe fares, but there are interesting rumors of trolley baggage care and of an attempt upon the part of the troiley lines to compute for local freights. The trolley express train is still some distance in the future -Canal street, west of Broadway, is beloved of those

that take joy in what remains of the earlier New York. But the constantly growing Importance of the ther oughfare threatens before long to sweep away the pic-turesque old buildings that now constitute one element of Canal street's charm. Several state'r business buildings have recently gone up perilonsly near to the row of quaint little brick houses, whose huddled roofs and chopped gables lead a foreign aspect to the view southward along Varick street, and it is plain that they must soon give place to the towering spiculors of buff brick and terra cotta.

... There is a dearth of good postry in these times, ansording to the postical editor of a New York magazine He says that the demand for it has for a good while been greater than the supply, and he believes that the producers of it have been discovered by the news-papers. For years past a number of pavers have often papers. For years past a number of papers have often taken accasion to smeet at a great deal of the poster thrown on the market, and the poster posts separate have fell disheariened in her the slighting remarks of writers who were unable to apperiate their verse. It is evident that these posts are determined to with hold their products from the public until such time as their can have a reasonable assurance of better treatment. The sider posts are therefored against abuse, but they cannot turn out postry every day.

-Passagers on the Boad way cable care have noticed in the front platform: we projecting pins with flatiened ends, one to the left of the gripman, the other is his right. The use of the left hand pin is familiar, that is the one with which the gripman siriles the gong. The tas-of the right hand pin may not be so generally known that is the gin to the sand hom. Every Broadway car is provided at such end with a sand box, which is kept filled with the sand thoroughly dried. A small pape from the sand how runs down to the track in front the right hand wheel. Pressure upon the sand him opens a value and lets the sand flow it is useful when the tracks are slippery and the wheels don't hold. At the sude of the line, when the brake and grip where are shifted, the gong and sand pins are shifted to-

"In the course of my flat hunting," said a men.
"I came upon one flat, the price of which was a fill a
beyond me, that had a feature that pleased me verf much. It was a new building, finished this spring. It was only five stories high, and it had no passeness standard to be usual dumming for groceroes, coal, and so on, elevators for freezipianos, and other heavy articles of household for ture. They were operated with a windian and fore large, the convenience was great. These sixtain opened upon the main halls on the street floir of the building and into the private halfs of the flate 1976 any of chase doors was open the opening was given by a wire gate set in the space. A plant could be !

from the street door on planas had for that pureas-through the hall and on to the sistance, and the rates and rolled off at the flat where it was to g. The advantages of this are obvious."